

during the time when the control rod is fully inserted into the core and the power increase is not equally great when the controlling rod is extracted. A reduced power increase when the controlling rod is extracted is achieved by arranging a larger number of bored channels perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the control rod and filling them with a neutron-absorbing material, whereby the channels in the upper part of the control rod have a relatively smaller radius, whereby the length of the respective channel is considerably larger than its radius, whereas the other channels have a relatively larger radius.

Paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5:

[From US patent application No. 659 436, it] According to another previous solution, it is known to arrange a smaller quantity of absorber material in that part of the absorber blades which extends along the fuel rods located nearest to the cruciform [centre] center. In their outer part, the blades are provided with a larger number of channels, filled with absorber material, which extend perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the control rod. In one embodiment, that part of the absorber blades which is located inside the filled channels lacks absorber material. The control rod is provided with recesses, which extend across the fuel rod located nearest the cruciform [centre] center. These recesses are filled with moderator such that the consumption of fissile material in adjacent fuel rods increases. By arranging the absorber material in this way, it is possible to considerably extend the duration of an operating cycle for a reactor.

Clean copy of amended paragraphs:

Paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4:

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P  
According to one previous solution, a control rod is known which in its upper part is arranged with a smaller percentage of absorber material per unit of length than the rest of the control rod. In this way, part of the fissile material is burnt up during the time when the control rod is fully inserted into the core and the power increase is not equally great when the controlling rod is extracted. A reduced power increase when the controlling rod is extracted is achieved by arranging a larger number of bored channels perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the control rod and filling them with a neutron-absorbing material, whereby the channels in the upper part of the control rod have a relatively smaller radius, whereby the length of the respective channel is considerably larger than its radius, whereas the other channels have a relatively larger radius.

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Paragraph bridging pages 4 and 5:

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P2  
Cont.  
According to another previous solution, it is known to arrange a smaller quantity of absorber material in that part of the absorber blades which extends along the fuel rods located nearest to the cruciform center. In their outer part, the blades are provided with a larger number of channels, filled with absorber material, which extend perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the control rod. In one embodiment, that part of the absorber blades which is located inside the filled channels lacks absorber material. The control rod is provided with recesses, which